

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - DEC. 2, 1910.

DIAZ INAUGURATED.

Porfirio Diaz has just been inaugurated president of Mexico for the eighth time. In the congratulatory address delivered on behalf of the diplomatic corps no allusion was made to the present trouble in the country; nor did Diaz himself refer to it, in his reply. From the diplomatic address one would conclude that peace and contentment prevail.

Diaz was elevated to the presidential chair in 1876, after a successful revolution. In 1880 his first term expired and Manuel Gonzalez was elected his successor. The term of Gonzalez was characterized by riots, and when his term expired, in 1884, Diaz was again made president. In 1888 the constitution was amended so as to allow the president two consecutive terms, and in 1892 all restrictions were removed, and Diaz has succeeded himself ever since.

Diaz has his faults, as all men have, but he has made a wonderful record. He has lifted the credit of the country to the highest level. He has spent immense sums on improvements. He has made education compulsory, and abolished certain taxes once imposed by Spain. He has reduced his own salary from \$30,000 to \$15,000, and caused a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent in the salaries of some government employees.

As to the real status of the revolutionary outbreak at this time it is difficult to form a true estimate. Allowance must be made for the desire of newspaper correspondents to create a sensation; also for the censorship exercised by the government, and between the two the public is very much at a disadvantage. Time alone can tell what the outcome will be. The trouble has been coming on for a long time. All over the country, among factory hands and laborers in mines and mills; among university students, and other classes, revolutionary literature has been circulated for years. It is bearing fruit.

A serious revolt would be a bad ending to a long and illustrious career, but it would not be surprising if it had come. Diaz began his public work with a revolution. During his Presidency he has shed a great deal of blood, putting down revolts here and there. A career of war and conflicts is not, in the nature of things, likely to end in peace. But only the future can tell.

FISH AND GAME.

The game season is here, and the spirit of the hunter has carried some of the young men beyond reasonable bounds.

We are not favorably impressed with the wishes of the Provo fishermen for the destruction of the few pelicans still to be found in this region, simply because they eat fish.

The word from Provo is that the next legislature will probably be asked to enact a law providing for bounties to be paid for fish hawks, pelicans, and other fish destroying birds. It is reported by sportsmen and fishermen that immense quantities of young bass and other valuable fish are destroyed annually by these birds, and they say that the bass seem to suffer most from them for the reason that they are spawned in the sloughs surrounding the lake, and the young are easy prey to the birds.

There may be some truth in what the sportsmen say about hawks, and pelicans, but we regard it as probably a case of mistaken observation. The pelicans are now so few in number and the hawks so rare in this locality that the fish they would take must count for very little, and we prefer to await expert testimony on this matter before giving any countenance whatever to a proposition for a law to encourage the extermination of the few wild birds that are still with us.

The practical extermination of the wild turkey is a parallel illustration. Mr. G. W. Dimock in the *Outing* magazine, shows that in many states where these birds once flourished they may now be classed with the dodo. One place, within his observation, where their number has decreased but little, in the last two decades, is the country of the Big Cypress Swamp, in Florida. Here their environment protects them. In the dry season the turkeys scatter over the open prairies where they are not easily approached. When they are covered with water that rises to the hunter's knees, above fathomless mud in which he might disappear entirely, they gather in the thick woods of the hammocks. Says Mr. Dimock:

"On one of these almost unapproachable oases is a recently established grapefruit plantation. The owner of these three hundred acres has forbidden the killing of turkeys on his grounds. The Indians, who often visit his place, scrupulously respect the prohibition; white hunters don't poach on the domain, because of its inaccessibility and the certainty of detection; while the negroes who work in that isolated field prefer not to incur the twenty-five dollar penalty, the sure enforcement of which means involuntary servitude for an indefinite period."

"When conditions of food and dryness on the prairie invited the turkeys they left the plantation, group by group, and brood by brood, until it was almost barren of turkey life, but the first storm that flooded the prairies they were wary as the wildest of their species. In the plantation they became tame as barn-yard fowl. Sometimes a hen of the hammock hatched a brood elsewhere and brought her half-grown chicks to the old home, where it took

her long days to educate them out of their wildness. Occasionally strange wild turkeys followed a home-coming flock and made their first visit to the plantation when fully grown. Day by day their distrust grew less and in a few weeks the immigrants couldn't be distinguished from the well-behaved native born."

After a full description of the perils of the everglades; of how the hunters fire the grass of the prairie for half a mile in width with a roaring flame that destroys the snakes but does not overtake the turkeys; and of the sportsman's delight in stalking this fine, rare American bird, once so common, the writer proceeds to call attention to the serious side of the subject. He shows that it would be a misfortune for this grand creature, perhaps the bird most closely associated with the progress of our race on this continent, to become extinct. Yet this has already happened in most of the states of the Union. If we are to continue to treat the turkey simply as a game bird, to be protected only that it may be killed for sport, the flash of both turkey and fun is in sight.

It is a real pleasure to be assured that year by year more of our people hunt with cameras and fewer with guns. Turkeys shot with a camera remain to fill the forests with interest, enliven the landscape and perpetuate subjects of study and enjoyment for generations to come. There is yet time to save this beautiful bird to the people of this country.

It is to this aspect of the question that we direct the attention of sportsmen, a turkey shot affords amusement to one person; photographed in its wild state, tens of thousands will see the picture and eagerly read of its ways in the open. So it is with pelicans. Alive, their comical ways and majestic flight will continue to delight the children, thousands of whom have never yet seen these strange creatures. Exterminated, fish and frogs may increase a little, and the landscape of river and lake is robbed of one of its chief elements of interest, beauty, and artistic fascination. Beware of killing of the pelicans! Preserve the wild birds as far as possible. As Mr. Dimock says, the one and only way to accomplish this is to back up wise laws by an active public sentiment. And this work should begin right in the big cities. It is the city sportsman who carries the automatic weapon and works it to the limit, often regardless of local law and local sentiment. The dwellers on the border of the wilderness, while often indifferent to the letter of the statute, is apt to live up to the law as his community construes it.

HERE AND IN EUROPE.

The Official Railroad Guide for November gives a comparison between the cost of railroad travel in this country and Europe, and shows that it is much the cheaper here. The figures are taken from the notes of an experienced traveler who went first-class over a course of 2,154 miles in Europe, including eleven different journeys varying in length from 38 miles to 497 miles, with a trunk of the average weight of 105 pounds. It shows that the total fare paid was \$76.55, and the transportation by rail of the baggage, \$19.42, making a total of \$95.97. This is nearly four and a half cents a mile in all. The average speed of the trains was thirty and four-tenths miles per hour. To compare this expense with the cost of traveling in North America a table was made up of eleven different journeys varying in length from 49 miles to 411 miles, over well known routes, the total distance being 2,211 miles. For this the total fares, including the cost of parlor car seats figure up to \$60.15, with a possible excess charge for baggage of \$2.75, making a total of \$62.90, or a trifle over two and eight-tenths cents per mile, the average speed being thirty-eight and six-tenths miles per hour.

Even if the American first-class is compared to the European second-class the cost is less. The following results of an investigation are given:

"The cost of traveling 2,154 miles second class in Europe, at 5.4 cents per mile, with an average of 168 pounds of baggage is \$69.26, or 3.21 cents per mile. "The cost of traveling 2,154 miles first class in America, at 35.6 cents per mile, without parlor car seat, with an average of 168 pounds of baggage is \$51.86, or 2.41 cents per mile."

As far as the expenses are concerned, the advantage is on the side of the American roads. But there is another record of which we have no reason to be proud, and that is the record of accidents. With all the safety devices now adopted, our railroads ought to be almost perfectly safe. But they are not. During the year 1908-9 the deaths by accident reached a total of 2,791. And this number is exceeded by the record for 1909-10, which at the end of June showed 3,944 deaths. The injuries for those respective periods were 63,920 and 82,374, an increase of 18,454 for the last year.

Many of these accidents are unavoidable, being due to human failings or natural causes, but many of them can be accounted for only on the supposition that sufficient safeguards have not been taken. In Europe the tracks are built with due regard to perfect safety, and along many lines there are double tracks, and where there are no sidetracks and waits for trains to pass there are few accidents. The immense distances in this country would make double trackage a costly affair, but if it would contribute to the saving of life it should be cheap, even if it would raise the cost of travel a trifle per mile.

Down with the coal trust!

Poets are born, not read.

The end is not yet—of the Mexican revolution.

Will Pullman porters reduce their tips 20 per cent?

The words of the candid friend are never sagged.

Padded census returns and padded pay-rolls never pay.

Do your Christmas shopping early. Tomorrow may be too late.

Food for thought is the only kind

of food that has not advanced in price.

A free entertainment draws better than a porous plaster.

Upper berths in Pullman cars to be lower! Wonders never will cease.

The good old times are when one is young and not when he is old.

It is when he comes down with a smash that the aviator flies all to pieces.

Reduction in Pullman berth rates is cause for rejoicing and not a sign of race suicide.

The University of Idaho owns the prize pig. But the end sent hog is still without a rival.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount. Another necessity of life reduced.

Call an American beauty rose by any other name and it would cost just the same.

Slipping into dead men's shoes is no guarantee that life's path will be made any easier.

President Diaz has just begun his eighth term. The revolutionists call his presidency interminable.

President Taft has revised his message to Congress three times. Has the revision been as a whole or per schedule?

It is neither a speedy trial nor justice that the murderer wants. His longing is for delay in the hope that it will bring liberty.

Governor-elect Foss proposes to lodge a complaint with the people of Massachusetts against the re-election of the senior senator.

It is hardly likely that the tariff board at that coming dinner will reveal any great secrets for the simple reason that it has none.

English political parties having adopted the referendum, should supplement and complete it by adopting the recall. Let "thorough" be the watchword.

Chicago has a new court devoted exclusively to the unravelling of domestic tangles. At the same time it will doubtless "knit up the ravel'd sleeve of care."

Professor Thompkins of New York university says that the college woman has not "made good." Hasn't the college woman made about as good as the college boy?

And now an English clergyman comes forward to inform the world that the story of the Babes in the Woods is true. That fact, if fact it is, won't make children cry over it any more.

"As to Mr. Perry, my feeling is of pity rather than revenge," says Dr. Cook. How kind, how commendable of the doctor, how noble of him not to say "Revenge is mine, I will repay."

In his address before the Governors' conference, Mr. Gamaliel Bradford advocated more power for the chief executive and curbing of legislatures. It is said that the governors liked his speech very much. Very naturally. Most men prefer power to righteousness and the rights of the people. If legislatures cannot be trusted why should chief executives be? Both are selected and elected by the people.

PASS 'EM UP.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Somebody figures it out that there are seven eggs in a coal storage for every man, woman and child in the country. The storage companies may rest assured that a great many of these shares never will be claimed.

CHANGES IN NEW SENATE.

New York Tribune. Death has been busy this year in the United States senate. Since the adjournment of congress four seats have been made vacant. John W. Daniel of Virginia, and Samuel D. McEnery of Louisiana, died early in the summer within a few days of each other, and Jonathan P. Doolittle of Iowa and Alexander S. Clay of Georgia have been stricken down within the last month. These fatalities added to the fatalities of politics, will make a startling difference in the composition of the senate which is to come into existence on March 4 next. That body will not only be committed to new leaders, but will be itself more distinctly made over than any senate for twenty years.

SCIENTIFIC TARIFF.

San Francisco Chronicle. There are two ways of constructing a tariff bill, either of which may be relied on to produce the result desired. One way is to construct a tariff for revenue, in which case the products which we cannot produce get the highest tax which can be levied without seriously checking importation, and any additional revenue required is obtained by taxing those competitive products whose importation will be least checked by a tax. That kind of a tariff is a "scientific" revenue tariff. The other method is the protective system, in which whatever duties are levied which are found necessary to give the home markets for such commodities as we can produce to advantage to home industries, securing whatever additional revenue is needed by duties on commodities which we do not produce, or can produce to least advantage. There is no difficulty in making such a tariff. It needs no assistance from "professors" or "commissioners." The customs-house records are the guide. If the foreign article comes in in considerable quantities, raise the duty. If it does not, then stand pat. In neither of these cases is the assistance of any theorist needed. He will simply muddle.

DRUNKARDS ON CARS.

Chicago Record-Herald.

A question of general interest is dealt with in a decision of the appellate division of the New York supreme court. The question is this: Is a common carrier bound to protect orderly passengers from violent and offensive drunkards who accidentally or otherwise get into a car, or must the decent, peaceable passengers take their chances, dodge the brutes as best they can, endure insults, obscene language and perhaps physical injury? It may seem strange that such a question should have been treated as at all doubtful, but one judge actually held that it was "contributory negligence" for a

passenger to object to abuse by a drunkard sitting opposite him, to appeal to the conductor for protection, and thus "encourage" the beast and bring a savage assault down on himself. The appellate division emphatically dissents from this singular view "below" and decides that a railroad company is liable for damages if it fails to protect passengers, to put off quarrelsome or disgusting drunkards, and to prevent scandal and aggression. Does it need saying that this is the elementary common sense view of the matter? Intoxicated and irresponsible persons have no business in public conveyances, and they should not be permitted to get into a car; once there, at the first sign of misconduct they should be gently but firmly put off.

JUST FOR FUN

How to Eat Waffles.

The Republican nominee for governor of Ohio is very fond of waffles. "I have a regular formula for eating waffles," said Mr. Harding to a friend, "and I recommend it to every one. You eat the first 14 waffles without syrup, but with lots of butter. Then you put syrup on the next nine and the last half dozen you eat just simply swimming in syrup. Eaten that way waffles never hurt anybody."—Success Magazine.

An Athletic Woman.

The Dundee Courier informs us that "at a recent suffragette social one of the fair workers in the cause of women's freedom was heard to remark: 'You see, I cannot speak in public. But I always go out at night when a meeting is about to be held and chalk notices on the pavement with my husband.' It seems a clumsy way. Why not do it with an ordinary piece of chalk?—Punch.

Lack of Diplomacy.

"I hate that woman." "Why?" "She came here today to see our new baby, and after she had kissed the sweet little thing and made a fuss over it she suddenly turned to me and asked if I had ever noticed how much a little baby looked like a monkey."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Certainly Needed.

Bill—This paper says an effort is being made in France to form a great society for the protection of the big game of the world. Jill—Well, the big game is all right. What we want is a society for the protection of the umpires.—Yonkers Statesman.

Caution.

"Shall I have this prescription filled without further consultation?" asked the patient. "Certainly," replied the physician. "Why not?" "I thought maybe I'd better call in a handwriting expert."—Washington Star.

A Great Name.

Harlow—Young Smith has made a name for himself since he struck oil. Harlow—Is that so? Harlow—Yes; he calls himself Smythe now.—Chicago News.

Caught in the Rain.

"Ere's a rummy lookin' chap, Garge." "P's a Parsee, one of those blokes wot worships the sun, Willyum." "Over 'ere on a 'oliday, I suppose?"—Dystander.

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Russian Ballet
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5 lb. Dark Grey Blankets—reg. \$6.25 at\$4.70

5 lb. Light Grey Blankets—reg. \$7.00 at\$5.65

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Was played at the Salt Lake Theatre by Blanche Walsh. A play full of heart-throbbing interest. A dramatic situation in every line. Evening prices—25c, 50c, 75c and 1.00. Matinees—25c and 50c. Closes, 2:15 and 8:15.

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Christmas buying has commenced—now is the time to make your selection. In our north aisle you will find large tables loaded with innumerable gifts suitable for either sex, as well as a splendid variety of dolls, toys, games, books, etc., that will entertain old or young.

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Next Attraction, Grace Cameron.

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